



## THE ADVOCATE.

Advocate Publishing Company.

MT. STERLING, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1892.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.FOR Appellate Judge,  
JAMES H. HAZELRIGG.FOR CONGRESS,  
MARCUS C. LISLE  
Of Clark.FOR Circuit Judge,  
JOHN E. COOPER,  
Of Montgomery County.FOR Commonwealth's Attorney,  
C. W. NEHRT,  
Of Bath County.FOR CIRCUIT CLERK,  
HENRY R. BRIGHT.FOR SHERIFF,  
JNO. C. RICHARDSON.FOR JAILER,  
J. M. BEST.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Henry D. Combs as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Menefee county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Grover Cleveland filled the Treasury. Benjamin Harrison emptied it.

## IMPORTANT AND TRUE—THE INDEPENDENT RACKET.

It is entirely within the lines of honest politics that a candidate may make an independent race for an office and it is not evidence in itself of any sort of hypocrisy that Judge Holt has so made his canvass for Judge of the Court of Appeals. But his past political characteristics make us look with suspicion upon his so-called INDEPENDENCE (?) and we now predict that THE LEARNED JUDGE AT THE LAST MOMENT, BOLDLY, AND IN THE FACE OF HIS VIOLENT PROTESTATIONS OVER THE DISTRICT, THAT THE OFFICE IS NON-POLITICAL AND THAT THE WORLD NOT RUN AS A PARTY CANDIDATE (as-sertion we can establish by hundreds of affidavits if denied), WILL PLACE HIS NAME ON THE STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN TICKET. We believed at the start and believe now that the INDEPENDENT ROLES so grandiloquently assumed by him in his Fourth of July speeches over the country, was adopted to mislead and deceive the voter; and just as certain as the day of election comes, this distinguished independent's name will be found on the poll book under the picture of the "coon" or the "eagle" which ever device the Republicans may adopt.

The Force Bill the Robber Tariff—do you want more of them? Then vote the Republican ticket.

The Force Bill is good for thirty McKinley Tariff Bills, says, the New York Herald. Whitelaw Reeds replies

Fragments of the document burned by Commissioner Peck, of New York, have been photographed, and show clearly that the papers destroyed were the statements upon which his tariff report was based. Mr. Peck will have to show up. The Democrats are determined that his rotton report shall be thoroughly ventilated.

The Mt. Sterling Gazette plainly and bluntly says to its southern readers and supporters that it is in favor of the Force Bill. James H. Wood is one of the proprietors of that paper, who has shown his faith by his works, in that he votes when opportunity offers, for a negro in preference to a white man.

The Democratic State Central Committee recommends that a primary election be held in Madison county, October 1, as a means of settling the dispute between Col. J. F. Tucker, of Winchester, and Mr. B. A. Crutcher, of Nicholasville, over the nomination for Commonwealth's Attorney in the twenty-fifth Judicial district.

## A POLITICAL OBJECT LESSON.



ASBURY.

The thing W. H. Holt voted for against the white man.



CECIL.

The man James H. Hazelrigg voted for against the nigger.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } S.C.T.  
MONTGOMERY CO. }

I, G. A. Whitney, Clerk of the Montgomery County Court, certify that W. H. Holt, now a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, on Aug. 6, 1883, in Mt. Sterling, Ky., voted for J. W. Asbury, a negro, for Register of the Land Office, against J. G. Cecil, a white man, which vote is recorded on the poll books on file in my office.

Witness my hand this Aug. 27, 1892.

The New York papers state that the inauguration of the Democratic canvass by Senator David B. Hill, at the Academy of Music on Monday night has had a weighty effect on the rank and file of the organization.

Gen. A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, was unanimously chosen Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. at Washington Friday. The other officers were also elected, and numerous resolutions incorporating requests upon Congress were adopted.

The Courier-Journal takes pains to inform its host of readers that the William McKinley, who was robbed of a tin money box in Louisville a few nights since is no relation of William McKinley, the tin robber baron of Ohio.

James H. Wood is the Republican candidate for Circuit Court Clerk for Montgomery county. James H. Wood voted for the negro Asbury against a white man. James H. Wood is one of the proprietors of the Mt. Sterling Gazette. The Gazette favors the Force Bill.

"The Republican party is the party of pure ballot"—Mt. Sterling Gazette.

Good God, said the woodcock! For undulated gall this beats the advance agent of a circus. This "party of pure ballot" stole the Presidency in 1876 (it has stolen States without number and money by the millions since) and is now demanding that the secret ballot, just gone into effect in Maine and Vermont, shall be repealed because under its workings the Republican majorities, as per Democratic predictions, have been very largely diminished. The party of pure ballot! May the Lord deliver us from such purity. The Gazette favors the Force Bill.

The fight is on and it will be found that in November that the Democrats are steadily gaining ground. James W. Scott editor and proprietor of the Chicago Herald, thinks that Mr. Cleveland can be elected without the aid of New York. He is certain that Illinois will go Democratic and is also counting upon Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. But we are also sure of New York. The Democracy is united and at work and Cleveland will carry that state also by an overwhelming majority every thing looks lovely for Democratic success in November.

Not so very long ago Mr. Harrison met the Democrats' proposition to reduce tariff taxation and cheapen prices with the sneer that "a cheap coat make a cheap man." He now claims that the great object of the Republican tariff policy was to cheapen prices. Evidently the President has added not only a cheap coat but a turn-coat to his wardrobe.—Courier-Journal.

The Morgan County Messenger appears disposed to stick a knife between the ribs of the Democracy in the Tenth Congressional district while carrying the name of the Democratic nominee at its masthead. The messenger should hasten to clear itself of the taint of hypocrisy.—Courier-Journal.

Judge Holt had the Republican convention of the First Appellate District called together. It met at Ashland Thursday and gave him the nomination. We predicted several weeks since, that Judge Holt would soon be a full-pledged Republican nominee. Our prediction has been verified. This man who voted for the negro Asbury, in preference to the capable, honest and untarnished white man, Cecil, has for months been going over the district posing as an INDEPENDENT. He has declared again and again that he would not accept a nomination at the hands of his party, but the sequel shows just how sincere were those declarations. That Judge Holt favors negro domination in a white man's country, that was built up by the white man's blood and treasure, wants no better evidence than his vote for Asbury in preference to Jim Cecil. There are thousands and of good honest Republicans who would see the negro in Tophet before they would vote for one of them, in preference to an honest and capable white man, but Judge Holt is not of that number.

The great Independent is no more. He died at Ashland Thursday. It is now Judge Holt, the open and unwashed Republican. No longer any white wash for him. The independent dodge would not work and he therefore poses no longer as a man who disdains politics. The office is the same for which he was a candidate—it is just as "non-political" as it was a few days since, but the "dodge" has served its purpose and now it is thrown aside as any other worn out cloak and from this on, we have to deal with the Republican. The Democratic papers of the district have smoked the wily fox out of his den.

Good news from the Northwest keep coming in. The Democrats are steadily gaining ground. James W. Scott editor and proprietor of the Chicago Herald, thinks that Mr. Cleveland can be elected without the aid of New York.

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The Apportionment act of the extra session of the New York Legislature has been declared constitutional. The Courts deciding every position taken by the republicans, in contesting it, to be groundless.

## Scratch a Tariff and Find a Trust.

Behind every high tariff tax we find esconced some wealthy trust or greedy capitalist who thinks it right to use the taxing power to make his profits big. Behind the 45 per cent tax on iron and steel we find a Carnegie; behind costly copper, an Alger; behind high copper, a Calumet and Hecla combined; behind salt, a trust; behind coal, a coterie of coal barons; behind lime, the Rockland Trust; behind carpets, cloth, hoseery, earthware, cutlery, etc., a whole host of trusts, combines and conspiracies to plunder the many to benefit the few. Protection! It is time for the people to get a little of it.—Baltimore Sun.

The Courier-Journal reads some of the kickers in this district a lesson. However we think now that some of them have expressed their disappointment, they are ready to pull off their coats and go to work. The Courier-Journal says: "The Democrats of Mt. Sterling and some of them at least seem to be doing their best to kick all the party fat into the fire. The Democratic majority in that district is not so large that it can not be destroyed by bickering and sulking within the party. Some of the friends of the party have allowed their disappointment over their defeat of the nomination to betray them into a foolish effort to stir up dissension in spite of the better example of Mr. Brooks himself, and a Pikeville correspondent of the Cattlesburg Democrat says that the Democrats there are bound on the day of the election of Hon. O. G. Bowie, another candidate for the nomination, that if the election were to come off right now the Republicans would carry the county by 1,000 majority. The Democratic papers in Morgan county is also kicking. Yet hardly anyone in Mt. Sterling has been nominated. The simple margin of defeat "daubles with suggestions of party treachery." Doubtless much, if not most of this folly will have abated before election day, but clearly the party is in a bad way and it is only in a shadow of a minor organization. If all the big and ambitious men in the district will but patiently await their turn and stand by the party, they may all get to Congress by and by. None of them are likely to get there if personal ambition or partisan rancor is allowed to disgrace them.

There are 1,300 Republican voters in this county, 900 of which are negroes. It might nearly a nigger party so far as Montgomery county is concerned.

Next November in this county the straight Democratic ticket will receive 1,700 votes, all cast by white voters. The Republican ticket will receive 1,300 votes, 900 of which will be cast by ignorant, illiterate negroes.

Mrs. Harrison still continues a very sick woman. The sympathy of the entire country goes out to the President and his household, as they rest in the heavy shadow that hangs over them. Mrs. Harrison is a noble Christian woman, who has won for herself the highest respect of the people, by the modest and lady-like bearing that has marked her entire stay in the White House. It is exceedingly doubtful if there is any hope of her ultimate recovery.

## Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

## Grubbs &amp; Hazelrigg.

Successors to Wells &amp; Hazelrigg.

Fall and winter stock now full and complete, comprising novelties in Dress Goods, foreign and domestic; Silks, Underwear, Hosier, Yarns, etc.

Ladies' and children's shoes in abundance and very low.

Our carpet department is complete with Fine Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Oilcloths, etc.

A stylish and well selected line of ladies' jackets on hand to show. Gloves, ribbons, trimmings and notions of all kinds always on hand. Come in and ask for what you want, we have it.

## Grubbs &amp; Hazelrigg.

Main Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

## Corner Drug Store

T. G. JULIAN,  
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

## A Prize Problem Contest.

A Valuable Prize Will Be Given  
For Every Correct Answer.

is now in more interesting and entertaining in the cultivated family circle than a bright Prize Competition which bring into active use the abilities of competition. If it is known that a competition is carried out by the originals in a perfectly fair and honorable manner.

As a means of advertising our brand of Exquisite Toilet Soap and introducing it into homes where it is not now used, we offer the following prizes, which will be awarded to successful contestants without any partiality being shown to persons or locality.

## PRIZES.

To the person sending the first correct answer to the following problem will be given their choice between a first-class upright piano or three hundred and fifty dollars cash.

For the second correct answer will be paid two hundred dollars in cash.

For the third correct answer will be paid one hundred dollars in cash.

To the person sending the correct answer which is received last will be given their choice between a first-class upright piano or three hundred and fifty dollars cash.

Other Valuable Prizes, such as silver watches, pearl opera glasses, silver vegetable dishes, silver tea sets, silver biscuit jars, Silver coffee sets, silver cake stands, piano lamps, silver dessert sets, fruit knives, etc., etc., will be awarded to every person sending correct answer.

## PROBLEM.

A frog at the bottom of a well ten feet deep climbs up a foot every day and slides back a foot every night. How many days will it take him to reach the top of the well?

## CONDITIONS.

Every contestant must enclose with their answer one dollar for our dozen cakes of our Exquisite Toilet Soap, which is the purest and finest soap for the skin and complexion that has ever been prepared. It contains none of those poisons pernicious which are liable to become injurious to the system.

It is the only soap for the toilet, nursery and bath. It positively removes pimples and curbs redness and roughness of the skin. It is universally acknowledged by those who have used it as the soap par excellence for all toilet purposes.

It is sold at a price equal to any paid for in the United States. It is sold at \$1.00 per dozen. It is the only soap that can be easily dried over entire time competition is open, and persons can enter at any time with an equal opportunity of securing one of the leading prizes.

This toilet soap is packed at three dollars per dozen cakes, and we make this extraordinary reduction in price simply to introduce it.

The Exquisite Toilet Mfg. Co. is an established and financially responsible manufacturing company, who offer the above prizes purely as a legitimate means of advertising the sales of their Exquisite Toilet Soap to the people of the United States.

Remit by c. s. Postal Note, Express Money Order, Two-cent U. S. Stamp or Registered Letter, and send your answer at once.

Exquisite Toilet Mfg. Co.,  
170 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

## THE ADVOCATE.

ADDRESS FOR COLUMBUS DAY.  
Prepared by the Youth's Companion.

MEANING OF THE FOUR CENTURIES."

The spectacle America presents this day is without precedent in history. From ocean to ocean, in city, village and country-side, the children of the State are marshaled and marching under the banner of a nation; and with them the people are gathering around the school house.

Men are recognizing to-day the most impressive anniversary since Rome celebrated her thousand year old anniversary of the stepping of a hundred into the world's life; four completed centuries of a new social order; the celebration of liberty and enlightenment organized into a civilization.

And while, during these hours, the Federal government of these United States strikes the keynote of this great American day that gives honor to the common American institution which unites us all—we assemble here that we, too, may exalt the free spirit that embodies the American principle of universal enlightenment and equality; the most characteristic product of the four centuries of American life.

Four hundred years ago this morning the Pinta's guns broke the silence, and announced the discovery of this sphere.

It was a virgin world. Human life upon it had been without significance. In the Old World for thousands of years civilized men had been trying experiments in social order. They had been found wanting, but here was an untouched soil that was ready for a new experiment in civilization. All things were ready; new forces had come to light full of perturbing power in the Old World; in the New World they were to work together with a mighty harmony.

It was for Columbus propellled by his fresh life, to reveal the land where these new forces were to be at peace for development, and where the awaited trial of the new nation was to be made.

To-day we reach our most memorable milestone. We look backward and we look forward.

Backward, we see the first mustering of ideas; their long conflict with Old world theories which were also translated. We see stalwart men and brave women, one moment on shore, then disappearing in dim estuaries. We hear the axe. We see flame of burning cabins and hear cry of the savage. We see the ever-ceasing wagon trains always becoming westward. We behold, log buildings—schools—beginnings—schools becoming educational system; meet houses leading into organic Christianity; town meetings grown into political movements; county disussions coloring Federal governments.

We see hardly men with intense feelings, grappling, struggling, amid battle smoke, and some characteristic of the New World days triumphing. We see settlers knitting together into a nation a singleness of purpose. We see the birth of the modern system of industry and commerce, and its going forth into undreamed-of-making the millions members of another as sentiment could bind. And under it all, and through it all, we fasten on certain principles ever operating and guiding leadership of manhood; equal rights for every soul; universal enlargement as the source of progress.

But for the principles that have made America; these principles are true Americanism.

We look forward. We are confident we are in a period of transition, in education, in political economy, in social science are undergoing changes. There is a large uncertainty about the outcome. But faith in underlying principles of America and in God's destiny for the Republic makes a firm ground of hope. The coming century promises more than ever the age of an era that shall develop a care for the rights of the weak—a more solid provision for development of each individual by education that meets his needs.

A quiet among our fathers on the anniversary of America has reflected what the new century will bring, so do we man, and grasp the hand on which the nation is now.

On the victorious results of the last two centuries, the principles

of Americanism will build a fifth century. Its material progress is beyond our conception, but we may be sure that in the social relations of men with men, the most triumphant gains are to be expected. America's fourth century has been glorious; America's fifth century must be made happy.

One institution more than another has wrought out the achievements of the past, and is to-day the most trusted for the future. Our fathers in their wisdom knew that the foundations of liberty, fraternity and equality must be universal education. The free school, therefore, was conceived as the corner-stone of the Republic. Washington and Jefferson recognized that the education of citizens is not the prerogative of church or other private interest; that while religious training belongs to the church, and while technical and higher culture may be given by private institutions—the training of citizens in the common knowledge and the common duties of citizenship belongs irreversibly to the State.

We, therefore, on this anniversary of America present the Public School as the noblest expression of the principle of enlightenment which Columbus grasped by faith. We uplift the system of free and universal education as the master-force which, under God, has been informing each of our generations with the peculiar truths of Americanism. America, therefore, gathers her sons around the school-house to-day as the institution nearest to the people, most characteristic of the people, and fullest of hope for the people.

To-day America's fifth century begins. The world's twentieth century will soon be here. To the 13,000,000 now in the American schools the command of the coming years belongs. We, the youth of America, who to-day unite to march as our army under the sacred flag, understand our duty. We pledge ourselves that the flag shall not be stained; and that America shall mean equal opportunity and justice for every citizen, and brotherhood for the world.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ET, TU BRUTE!

The Executive Committee of the Colored Men's National Patriotic Association met in Indianapolis and adopted resolutions denouncing the Administration and candidacy of President Harrison and the Force Bill, and declaring against the high tariff.—Courier Journal.

Into what straits this informal measure, the Force Bill, must have fallen, when even the more intelligent among the negroes will have none of it. The negro who has sense enough to reason knows that the enactment of the Force Bill simply sounds the death-knell of his race, so far as its history on the continent is concerned. He knows, if he knows anything, that this country was built up by the white man's brain and brawn, and that the white man intends to rule it, and any attempt to place the negro in power will be soundly resisted that it will result in the practical extinction of the African in America. Down with the Force Bill! Those who saw the war of 1861-65 want no more such horrors. Particularly so, when the great civil war would be a play-time in comparison with the hell on earth that would result to the South from a race war, such as would be brought on by an attempted enforcement of this unnameable thing, dominated the Force Bill.

The Gazette favors the Force Bill.

Louisville Tobacco Market Furnished by Glover & Durrett—Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.

The offerings on our market this week have been considerably lighter with prices fully maintained on all grades. The weather conditions have been highly favorable for the growing crop and material progress has been made this week in the way of housing tobacco. The following quotations fairly represent our market for burley tobacco crop of 1891.

Sales on our market for the week just closed amount to 2,448 hds., with receipts for the same period of 1,121 hds.; sales on our market since Jan 1st, amount to 129,354 hds. Sales of the crop of 1891 on our market to this date 112,533 hds.

Common color trash - \$61 to \$61. Common yellow trash \$55 to \$55. Common lugs not color, - \$38 to \$37. Common color combs - \$38 to \$37. Medium in good condition \$10 to \$11. Common to medium leaf - \$14 to \$17. Good to fine leaf - \$17 to \$25. Select wrappery tobacco, \$25 to \$32.

WHENEVER YOU WISH  
To make an Investment in a Building and Loan Association  
be sure to take stock in the  
**COLUMBIA,**

Of Louisville, Ky.

Because it is the only Association that gives you a definite contract. Because it is the only Association that publishes and proves by actual calculation that its stock matures in 7 years. Because you will not be disappointed when you wish to borrow. Because its character does not allow the Association to buy, sell or lease property, or speculate in real estate. Because the best business men and financiers of this State approve the plan of the COLUMBIA. Because it pays 8 per cent semi-annually. Coupons attach. Investors should call on our agents.

## LOCAL BOARD.

C. W. HARRIS, President. W. W. THOMPSON, Sec. Treas.  
W. A. DEHAVEN, Counsel. WILLIAM O'CONNELL.  
DR. C. DUERSON. J. M. VANARSDELL, Agent.

On account of my inability to travel I respectfully ask my friends to call at my office in the Tyler-Aperson block and allow me to explain the advantages of Columbia.

Aug 23<sup>rd</sup> 1892

I. M. VANARSDELL.

## HARDWARE,

## QUEENSWARE,

## TINWARE,

## WOODENWARE,

AND A FULL LINE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mitchell & Fish Bros.' Wagons.

New South and Pioneer Cane Mills, Cook's Evaporators and Pans, Cider Mills, Saw Mill Supplies and Belting.

## ED. MITCHELL,

LEADING HARDWARE MERCHANT.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The Republican "Still Hunt."

The steady tramp of troops and roll of drums and bugle-blasts awakened Washington as it has not been roused since the army review of 1865. Great battalions of soldiers marched into the city until every available corner was packed with people. It was an opportunity not to be lost by the shrewd, "still-hunt" Republicans, and they made good use of political machinery during the Encampment. In 1884 the goddess of Justice opened the portals of the White House and the great Cleveland entered. There has come over the horizon of Republicanism a threatening storm cloud and the captain and crew caught to the immovable army lines with the hope of casting an anchor in every State in the Union. However, there were Cleveland men everywhere among the old soldiers, and they appeared on the wide streets of Washington that huge "tiger" that sits forever at the door of the Presidency and says who shall and who shall not enter there. Around the street windows where Mrs. Cleveland's pictures hang the veterans stood in almost solid rank and gazed in affectionate respect at the lovely face, so pure and lofty in expression. It was not a bad thing for the Encampment to have been in the Capital; to the furthest parts of the country will be carried first hand the feeling of the Washingtonians in regard to the ex-and-the-next President.

In the military marches only the men were in file, but on all other parades the women outnumbered the soldiers and their medals and decorations were far more conspicuous. It was exceedingly interesting to see the ladies, and seeing them one was carried back to the days when they, as young maidens, pined for the soldier boys who after the long lapse of thirty years walk beside them, each bearing the proud name of "veteran," and each seeming to say to the stranger "this is the girl I left behind me." But the silver-haired matron was not left behind at Washington. Brides and grooms were abundant, some representing May and December, while others were just young couples on a first bridal trip. A loving pair who looked real nice jostling along on Pennsylvania Avenue opposite to the White House seemed particularly happy. She was attired in bride-gray, he in a new, black suit, and both wore military decorations. They were evidently from some rural district, and for a moment were lost in admiration of the great scenes around them. She was not accustomed to the smooth pavement, and whilst her eyes were firmly fixed on the flag waving over the President's mansion, her feet slipped and she fell prone upon the asphalt, and with instinctive patriotism she grasped her G. A. R. badge, forgetting her bridal bouquet, which was covered with dust.

It was impossible for conveyances to be provided from the depot to the lodgings places, and the veterans, with their wives and lady friends walked long distances from the cars. They had come to see the capital of the country and pretty well loaded with bundles, they bore the fatigue with womanly determination. A lady arrayed in a black silken train, walked beside a well-dressed old gentleman; both were deeply absorbed in viewing the beautiful city, and she held her skirts very high to one side, while the back trailed wearily along. But then Washington is so much cleaner than other towns that strangers seem to forget dust.

Many old friends met around the camp fires, and the greetings were cordial and often affecting. An old soldier, with hair as gray as the gloaming, stood somewhat apart from the crowd, opposite the great granite building of the State, War and Navy. His sunken eyes beamed with admiration, and he seemed lost in admiration. A younger man came out from the throng, and approaching, took the veteran's thin hand. There was a look of recognition, and the aged one said "Comrade!" something like a tear glistered in the eyes of both. They had been mess-mates in the war, one then in middle life, and the other a downy-cheeked lad. They had slept on the snow beneath the same blanket, and fought side by side four long years, after which they parted to meet in the capital they fought to save.

Among the various mementoes of the reunion is a beautiful libretto entitled "Washington, a Souvenir of the National Capital." It was gotten out by Mr. Babcock of the National Publishing Company. It contains a brief sketch of the Capital, with superb illustrations of the public buildings, also of Arlington, Mount Vernon, and the grand review of 1865.

It is beginning to look as if the Transylvania stake will be trotted at the Lexington meeting, would have proved a better contest had Martha Wilkes remained in, as the chances are very favorable for Evangeline and Little Albert keeping the great daughter of Alcyone busy, should they come together.

J. Davis Reid sold to W. B. Kidd his lot of 112 export cattle at \$4.25. They will average 1,500 lbs.

## THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM



And enterprise catches the trade, while the prices we are prepared to offer in order to make room for fall goods will cause you to catch your breath in astonishment.

Don't fail to call and see our goods, and you will be convinced.

## I. N. PHIPPS,

SUCCESSOR TO W. S. CALDWELL

## C. &amp; O.

## Chesapeake and Ohio

## RAILWAY.

New York,

Philadelphia

Washington.

And all Eastern Cities.

Shortest Line between Louisville,  
Lexington and Eastern Points.

Time Card in Effect Sept 14<sup>th</sup> '92

## EAST BOUND:

Fast Mail, No. 21 ..... 8:40 a m  
Mt. Sterling Accommodation, No. 20 ..... 1:25 a m  
Westbound Express No. 24 ..... 1:25 p m  
Westbound Accommodation, No. 26 ..... 2:25 p m

## WEST BOUD:

Lexington Accommodation, No. 27 ..... 6:25 a m  
Louisville Express No. 21 ..... 1:20 a m  
Lexington Accommodation No. 25 ..... 1:25 p m  
Westbound Express No. 23 ..... 5:25 p m

Sold vestibuled trains with dining cars. No transfers. Though sleepers from Lexington without charge.

C. B. RYAN,  
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,  
Cincinnati, O.  
H. W. FULLER,  
Gen. Pass. Agent,  
Washington, D. C.  
OSCAR MURPHY,  
Train Manager.

Pond LIV Co.,  
No. 2 Floor, 10th Street, Mich.  
Sold in Mt. Sterling by Kennedy Bros. W. S. Lloyd, T. G. Julian, and druggists across the road.

Wood's Phosphodine.  
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Having determined to discontinue the liquor business we will from and after Monday, Sept. 5, 1892, sell our entire stock of pure Kentucky whisky and apple brandy at cost for cash only.

ADAM BAUM & SON.

6 3m

See that team of horses; how nicely they go together, John. Why can't man and woman pull together like that?—There's every reason, my dear. Those horses have only our tongue between them.

## JACK STEWART,

AUCTIONEER,

LEXINGTON, KY.

Prompt attention given to all sales entrusted to us. Leave orders at the offices, or address Miss Clara, Glazebrook Hotel, Lexington, Ky.

H. CLAY MCKEE. HENRY WATSON

**M'KEE & WATSON,**  
Real Estate and Bond Brokers, Insurance and Loan Agents. Houses, lots, farms to sale or rent. Will sell a house and loan half the money to pay for it. Investments made in stocks paying 12 percent per annum. Corner of Court and Broadway streets, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

**COOK'S Cotton Root COMPOUND.**  
A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of persons.

Fully safe and reliable medicine discovered. Contains no opium, drugs, or inferior medicines in place of these. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND; take no substitute, or any仿制品. It is a safe, reliable medicine, and will send sealed packages, return mail, to ladies only, two stamp. Address: COOK'S COTTON ROOT, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

## Wood's Phosphodine.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Promptly cures all forms of skin diseases, including scrofula, leprosy, and syphilis. Almond oil. Absorbent. Excessive perspiration. If the case is chronic, apply daily. A small quantity of the ointment will cure. Apply to the skin in plain sealed envelopes, two stamp. Address: ADAM BAUM & SON, Mt. Sterling by Kennedy Bros. R. C. Lloyd, W. S. Lloyd, Tarlton G. Julian and druggists everywhere.

## THE ADVOCATE.

## THE PLAGUE A PROCLAMATION.

It is Nature's Order to Clean Up Its History.

History is so much devoted to drums and trumpets, cabinets and camps, that we are ignorant of events that have wrought greater devastations than the loudest thunderings and bloodiest convulsions of civil war and foreign fights.

Revolutions and wars, the rise and fall of thrones are but surface indications, and underneath the rage of men are the sources of progress or retrogression. It takes some ravaging plague, laying waste human life, clogging the wheels of commerce, turning transportation toward the cemeteries, and draping the world in black to turn our thoughts within, in the effort to explore an unwritten history, and to reach the seat of the wants and woes of men and the ages that have moulded or made the race what we find it to be.

Space is too short to merely catalogue the pestilences that have wasted life. A few instances will serve to raise a measure of impression as to their number and extent, and to show how wise forecast, and careful observation and experience are triumphing over the heretofore irresistible conqueror.

A plague so malignant careered over Europe A. D. 170, that at its summit of victory 10,000 a day perished in the city of Rome.

A pestilence raged from A. D. 250 to 262 so fierce in its sweep that Gibbons estimated that half the race died in that awful decade.

For 58 years intervening A. D. 542 and 600, confined to no climate or season and respecting no rank, unrestrained by no quarantines going and returning at will, and defying all hygiene and medicine—during which entire cities were emptied of population—a plague raged.

Between A. D. 1345 and 1350 the black plague swept from Eastern China to England, claiming nine out of ten of the people. Fifty thousand in London were dumped in one graveyard, 100,000 perished in Venice, 90,000 in Florence and a like number in Lubec, and these cities were but villages as compared with their present population. In Spain two-thirds of the inhabitants perished.

In 1665 and 1667 Naples furnished 240,000 victims out of 260,000, and Geneva 80,000 out of 94,000, and London 68,000.

Between A. D. 1702 and 1711 a pestilence traveled over all Europe and reached this continent.

These are only a few of the many plagues that have run riot over the world within the Christian Era. Those within the period in which we are living are not included.

In the anti-Christian period pestilences were equally destroying and frequent, though the data are less definite. Then we have but little that is statistical concerning the hermit nations, which corralled information as they forbade emigration. Thucydides furnishes a graphic account of the plague of Athens, which, for its suppressed pathos and rigorous realism, has been ever regarded as a masterpiece of descriptive writing.

He tells how many, in heat, were instantly seized with torrid headaches and rheumy eyes, and with blood-suffused tongues and throats. Finally, the malady reached the stomach, producing "vomits of oil." They were possessed of an insatiate thirst, and used every artifice to secure water for drink and baths, although assured that such potations and abusions produced certain fatality. They died of a consuming fever. That the reader may estimate the ravage, and appreciate the style of the author who portrayed it, an extract is given from his description.

"The dead lay as they had died, one upon another, while others barely alive wallowed in the mire of the street and crawled, craving water, about every fountain. The temples were filled with corpses which remained among the living who lodged within them, for such was the violence of the calamity that men grew reckless of all law, human or divine. Funeral customs were abandoned and the bereft buried their dead wherever they could find a grave without regard for the property rights of others, or the religious rites that usage had rendered venerable or the gods had prescribed. The funeral piles had thrown upon the crackling fagots the festering bodies without respect of those who had lighted the pyres. Lawlessness prevailed. Men who had

concealed their vices indulged in the gratification of their passions shamelessly in the presence of the multitude, the epicurean maxims prevailing, and, as death was likely soon to cheat them of opportunity, they resolved to make the most of the hours or days that remained to them. Honor perished and shame lost its blush. No fear of God or statute of men deferred them from the most disgusting criminal practices. The shrines were deserted and all the sacred places polluted. No fear of penalty survived, as the officers of the law were as likely as themselves to perish. Already a far heavier sentence had been passed and was hanging over a man's head. Before they fell why should they not take a little pleasure?"

Strangely enough, too, the plague was esteemed as a visiting of the vengeance of the gods, as foretold by an oracle:

"A Dorian war will come, and with it the plague."

The disease did set in on the heels of the invasion of the Peloponnesians, and did not extend into Peloponnesus to any considerable degree, while Athens experienced its rigors most severely, and after them the cities which were most populous.

DeFoe has a similar description of the plague in London, which made its advent there in December, 1664, reaching its virulent height the succeeding year. He tells us that 200,000 people fled in a panic. Many died in the streets and along the highways. Their bodies were rife of their clothing, and thieves carried off their money. In some houses whole families perished and their bodies were left to fester where they fell. The air was loaded with feculence. He declares that within a year 100,000 died in London alone. Following the plague, the great fire occurred, destroying 13,200 houses and 90 churches. This was a merciful visitation, consuming as it did the germs of pestilence and resuscitating London from crooked and narrow streets. The modern London was born of plague and fire.

A study of this sketch of disaster will result in showing how the plague has forced men to cleanliness, respect for the laws of health, and the arts of sanitation. In Russia and the Orient, where like conditions remain, the plague, now as then, marches on the same dread Appylon.

But, as with Israel, was plagued for the sin of numbering the people and "there died of the people from Dan even to Beersheba 70,000," the pestilence was stayed when it reached the altar on the threshing floor of Araunah; so, when the prevailing pestilence touched the shores of Great Britain and America, where civilization has erected its altars, there its black plume is plucked and the offerings of science entreat the "divinity that shapes our ends," and its mighty fury and force is abated. The plague is a proclamation to clean up; to improve sewerage; to reform the temperance house system; to learn how to cook and eat; and when it is gone, the benefits of such sanitary and dietary schooling will extend through years to come, so that the health preserved, the lives conserved, will more than compensate for the death rate raised by the pestilence, which, "losing its fearful form, affrights no more, and seems a friend."—Cincinnati Post.

## The Plague in the Bible.

We learn from the bible that pestilence prevailed in the primitive ages. In Leviticus XIV, 34-35 occurs this prescript: "When you come into the land of Canaan, and I put the plague of leprosy in a house, and he that owns the house shall come and tell the priest [the Health Officer], saying: 'It seemeth to me there is, as it were, a plague in the house.' The minute regulations for inspecting and cleansing these houses show how complete was the sanitary discipline under which the ancient Israelites lived. From Numbers, chapter XIV, we learn that the Israelites who came out of Egypt were destroyed in the wilderness by a plague. Subsequent chapters give the history of its ravages. The sacred writer speaks of "after the plague" as we do "after the war." The cause of the plague is referred to in Psalm CVI, 29-30. In 1 Samuel we have an account of the sin committed by David in numbering the people—which he showed distrust of Divine Providence—leading to the strength of his army rather than to the arm of the Almighty. David repented and confessed his sin, and entreated God to withhold the punishment of his people. God gave his choice of penalties, famine, war or pestilence. He chose the latter, and

God sent the pestilence, and from Dan to Beersheba there died 70,000 men. And by the threshingfloor of Araunah, the pestilence was stayed. David erected an altar and offering sacrifices.

In Amos' day, in order to protect the living, the dead of the plague were cremated. Many other references are made in the Bible to the plague as a judgment of God, sent on the people for their sins.

## Cholera Germs.

In 1855 Dr. Knox and Dr. Ferran concluded a long series of experiments in India, Egypt, and Europe, with the view of detecting the cause of cholera. They discovered microbes, minute beings, so tenacious of life that they can only be destroyed by boiling water, or by the absence of all moisture. The germs are so small that only a microscope of many diameters, or of great magnifying power discloses them to observation. Dr. Knox recommended inoculation with guinea fowl to diminish the intensity of the disease, as in vaccination for smallpox. His theory has been much controverted by medical men.

## Plague Precaution.

The body should be bathed in pure water, dashed with ammonia and scented with salt.

Frequently change your clothing, and never sleep in the same apparel you wear in your waking hour.

Take plenty of sleep.  
Keep a clean conscience and a sweet body.

Possible no dogs or cats.

Be cheerful.

Churches should have but one service a day.

Be sparing in the eating of fruits. Keep cool and calm, and suffer not the imagination to conjure up the goblets of fear.

The use of alcoholic drinks is particularly plague-inviting, beer being one of the greatest allies of the destroyer.

Any tendency to either dysentery or constipation should receive prompt attention under the direction of a physician.

All dosing without medical prescription should be avoided.

Boil the water you drink, or use the distilled. Boil your milk. Fire is the greatest enemy of the pestilence. Fire it out." When Hercules cut off the heads of Hydra he cauterized the bleeding necks with a brand.

Look after all defective plumbing and let no guilty gas escape.

Permit no garbage to ferment in or about the dwelling.

Put fresh dry earth or unaltered lime into cesspools and commodes.

## Fruit for Food.

Fruit culture should be quite as closely associated with family use as with market. I have eaten apples all my life, but never learned how to make the best use of them till last winter; it is worth living half a century to find out the real value of this fruit. Now we eat apples half an hour before meals instead of afterward. We eat all we want before breakfast and dinner. The result has been so decidedly in favor of the fruit diet that we have very largely dropped meat. The action of the acid is then admirable in aiding digestion while it eaten after meals the apple is likely to prove a burden. We follow the same line in using grapes, pears, cherries and berries. It disturbed by a headache, dyspepsia in summer I climb a cherry-tree and eat all I can reach and relish. In order to have cherries all summer I cover a dozen trees with mosquito-netting to keep off the birds. Cherries and gooseberries I find very wholesome, eaten raw from the bushes before going to the dinner-table. Nature has prepared a large amount of food already cooked, exactly fitted for all demands of the human system. Our kitchen cooking never equals nature's. I am no means a vegetarian or a fruitarian, but am convinced that we have not yet measured the value of fruit as a diet with milk, eggs and vegetables. Some one being told that such food would not give a workman muscular strength, pointed to his adviser's own saying, "Yet those oxen eat not meat."—Cor. Am. Gardening.

When the cream fails to churn into butter, promptly—raising the temperature, will very often remedy the trouble. To feeding cotton seed meal has, in many cases been traced the difficulty of obtaining the separation; this agent produces greater solidity in butter.

J. W. Cannon, the missing witness in the case of "Samuel of Posen" Curtis charged with killing Policeman Grant at San Francisco a year ago, has turned up. He says he saw the officer arrest Curtis. A scuffle ensued and the copper put a nicker on the officer's right hand. The latter then drew his pistol with his left hand and shot the officer.

## GREAT SPECTACULAR DISPLAY.

Prominent Features in a Splendid Sewing of Color and Action.

"They will mark an epoch in the history of tented exhibitions" is what is being said of the Adam Forepaugh Shows as organized, constructed and exhibited in the year A. D. 1892. Nothing approaching them in magnificence and grandeur has ever been seen before beneath a canvas pavilion.

It is a well-known fact that out-door spectacular displays originated with John Rettig, the famous artist of Cincinnati. Of course, no account is taken in this statement of the processions of the Mardi Gras at New Orleans, nor the Velled Prophet at St. Louis, nor the pyrotechnic displays at various seashore resorts, although Rettig's Fall of Babylon antedates any of these displays in this country. Rettig is the parent mind of this form of entertainment. As the sculptures of Phidias, Canova, and Powers, and the painted works of Angelo, Raphael, Murillo, Rembrandt, or the more modern Missioner have found plenty of imitators and copyists, none of whom have been successful, so have there been futile, vain attempts to imitate Rettig's works. When it was determined to include a spectacular display in the programme of the Adam Forepaugh Shows it was wisely concluded that no mere imitation of the great artist would do—but must himself be secured to personally execute and supervise the production. He was given carte blanche and told to choose a theme that would admit of a more elaborate and costly display than any of his previous works. He said that he had one subject that he intended illustrating, but he had never yet succeeded in securing sufficient capital to develop and produce it; and he thought it would prove to be an entirely too massive an affair to transport from one section of the country to another. Much to his astonishment he was given an idea of the well-nigh infinite resources of the Adam Forepaugh Shows, and was then instructed to proceed with the preparation of his spectacle. With an immense corps of artists, costumers, armorers and carpenters, he at once set to work, and the production which embodies all the best results of his genius, allied with his experience and unlimited capital to draw from, was the sublime Biblical Spectacle, The Fall of Nineveh. Certain it is that the world has never before seen its like. Space there is not here to adequately convey any idea of its many magnificence and glorious splendors.

The press is fairly ringing with their praises of the great Shows. None of the established, standard features of the great Shows have been curtailed; to the contrary, an extraordinary number of positive novelties have also been added to the programme.

Among them is a complete Moorish Circus Co., of thirty-five men, women and children, under the direction of the famous warrior Sheik, Ben Hajdji Pasha, and brought to this country by special permission of the Sultan and the protestant government of Erivan.

The Adam Forepaugh Shows and the great spectacle will exhibit here on Tuesday, October 11th.

In taking the early crop from the garden the ground should be thoroughly cleared. It is not enough to take off all that is valuable. It is almost as important to take off the things that will not command a price in the market as it is to harvest the ones which are wanted for home use or for which there is a ready sale.

Yet many a farmer carefully gathers the crops which the garden has produced and gives but little thought to the weeds which, in greater or lesser numbers, have been allowed to grow among the cultivated plants. He has an idea that whatever mischief the weeds could do has already been done and that there is no need of worrying about the matter now. As far as the crop for this year is concerned this view is correct. But there are other years coming, and the farmer who lets the weeds go to seed in his garden this fall is providing for a great deal of hard and unprofitable toil in the future. It will repay well when the garden crops are taken off.

The milk shall be turned into the pails on the milk bench after finishing each cow.

That the milk shall be carried to the dairy-house and strained.

That the cows shall not be eating while being milked, but stand with eyes closed, chewing their ends and thinking of nothing but letting the milk come full head.

That if a milker is to whistle, he should whistle a good, lively tune, and milk in time to his music.

That every cow in the dairy shall know the man that milks her as a friend.

That all extra food fed shall be at night when the cows are at pasture.

Then when I pass through the cows in yard or field, I shall have to go around the cow rather than have her start off to get out of my way.

I want to know just what each cow can do in amount of milk and butter.

To raise my own cows so I can have the pleasure of seeing them develop and have the pleasure of studying the possibilities of breeding for a pur-

## W. A. SUTTON

East Main Street,  
Mt. STERLING, KENTUCKY  
FURNITURE

I AM in it to win, and will do it by handling only best make of goods and selling at a small profit. The time is off for success in a small business with large profits. BUSINESS MEN can only hope to a certain success, in this day of progress, by many sales each article bearing a small profit; and then, every customer must be treated alike. How unfair it is to one man at a certain price, and because his neighbor is a little closer, to sell to him for less money. It is not right. My stock of FURNITURE is entirely NEW, not a piece of old stock. It has been purchased for the cash, it is in my store less all discount. Buying my entire stock at once, by car-load shipment, I have saved considerable freight expense, and these methods, when small orders are made, hence I can sell at VERY CLOSE FIGURES, saving money to my customers and making some for myself. Goods which I have subjected to very low prices :

BED ROOM SUITS, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITS, FOLDING BEDS, WARDROBES, BOOK-CASES, SIDE BOARDS, ETC.

I also keep a complete line of CASKETS in my Undertaking Department, and, having graduated in this business, in offering my services it is with the confidence that I understand the business and can satisfactorily carry it on.

Store-room, MAIN STREET, Next Door to Lloyd's Drug Store. Residence on West High Street.

## HICKS' CARPET STORE

No. 37 North Broadway, Second Floor, Lexington, Ky.

CARPETS.  
All kinds of best grade of Carpets at the very lowest prices.  
CURTAINS.  
Beautiful Curtains, well worth the money. They are cheap Bargains.

OIL CLOTHS.  
Oil Cloths, the best made and in the newest and most desirable patterns.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.  
No house in Kentucky handles better goods or sells for less.

What I Want and Don't Want.  
I want my cows to be milked at regular hours each day.

I want the same milker to milk the cows each time and in the same order.

That the milk shall be turned into the pails on the milk bench after finishing each cow.

That if a milker is to whistle, he should whistle a good, lively tune, and milk in time to his music.

That every cow in the dairy shall know the man that milks her as a friend.

That all extra food fed shall be at night when the cows are at pasture.

Then when I pass through the cows in yard or field, I shall have to go around the cow rather than have her start off to get out of my way.

I want to know just what each cow can do in amount of milk and butter.

To raise my own cows so I can have the pleasure of seeing them develop and have the pleasure of studying the possibilities of breeding for a pur-

pose.

To make butter that is just

as can be found elsewhere.

To know as early as

August and September pretty sure to make a

both hogs and corn, as

old corn thus fed will

back there is a fossil and

Noah's time."

And I don't want any other

do as I do if he can be more

ful by some other method.—

Gentleman.

The farmer who saves

feed in early next

August and September pretty sure to make a

both hogs and corn, as

old corn thus fed will

back there is a fossil and

Noah's time."

And I don't want any other

do as I do if he can be more

ful by some other method.—

Gentleman.

## THE ADVOCATE.

## JUDGE PETERS' REMINISCENCES.

Wells, finding Ben Jameson only badly injured, aided him to the shade of a wide spreading beech tree, got water from the river in his hat, bathed Jameson's face and put some in his mouth. Soon after being thus attended to he revived and began in English to beg for his life. It was not long until the girl by the calmness she saw around her, the kindness shown her by the old Captain and time to reflect, seemed to calm her down some, and, though still much alarmed, she awoke to a more rational sense of what was done, and thinking it might result to her deliverance looked most imploringly and scrutinizingly into the old soldier's face. Seeming to conclude that he could not be her enemy, she sank on his knees before him, and, being unable to speak the English language, or more than a few words, and then in a tone too easily understood, she addressed him, saying "Father! O, Father!" and then by gestures more than by words, implored his mercy and protection. He again raised her to her feet, and, finding she could not stand and walk he conducted her to his cane-covered shelter. Wells came in soon after, bringing Ben James with him, and in her own language explained to her who her deliverers were, and assured her of their friendship and protection. She wept, shouted aloud, clasped her hands, and, being a Catholic, began to return thanks to the Virgin Mary for her deliverance. Wells asked her if she believed the Virgin Mary had sent her deliverers in answer to her prayers. She said she did, and he tried to explain to her his belief that it was God through whom our blessings came, but it seemed to make no impression on her. He therefore changed the subject and told her they wished her to tell them her name; where her parents lived, if she had any, and if she was captured, when, where and how it occurred.

She replied that her name was Salona Maron, the eldest daughter of M. Maron; her father was a merchant living in Kaskaskia; he was born in France, removed to New Orleans, where she, her little sister and brother were born; that her father had been living in Kaskaskia four or five years, trading with the Indians goods for furs and skins; that a great number of Indians of different tribes came there to trade; that three weeks before, these three Indians and the white man, Ben, beside many more Indians, came to Kaskaskia, bringing many furs and hides to trade for goods, but that Colbert, as her father told her, had offered him all the skins and furs he had if he would sell her to him to be his wife. Her father indignantly rejected the offer and would not permit him to enter his house any more. She said that six months before, that Colbert had been in Kaskaskia and wanted her to go and live with him and be his squaw. After her father had rejected Colbert's proposal and ordered him not to enter his house again, he got Ben, the white man, who could talk some French. He said Colbert was his wife's brother, a Chickasaw chief, a great warrior and very rich; had forty negroes and a great deal of money; that he would give them all to her if she would go home with him and be his squaw. She rejected his offer and told Ben to tell Colbert that she had rather die than go with him. Three days after this she went with her little brother to get some green corn from the field half a mile from the town, and as soon as they got into the high corn the two Indians who were killed, ran up to them, and one of them with a club knocked her little brother to the head, and as she believed, killed him; seized her handkerchief, tied her mouth so she could not speak; took her up, and ran with her into the prairie some distance, where they had two horses. Colbert mounted one, the other Indian threw her into his (Colbert's) arms, then mounted the other horse, and they started off in a gallop. In about half a day they came to the river, where they found Ben and the two Indians with two canoes, awaiting their arrival. They sent the horses off by one of the Indians, cooked some meat and ate it, and in a great hurry, started down the river. They had left her fast in one of the canoes, and thus she was brought in two or three days to where she had been rescued. This account, as she narrated it, was interpreted by Wells to his compatriots. She paused here,

burst into tears, and began to plead with them to take her back to her father and mother, saying to them that if they would do so her father would compensate them if it took the value of the whole store and all he had. When Wells explained to them what she said the old Captain said: "By zooks! I should not know how to begin to charge for such a thing as my pretty girl, if we could take you back; but that we cannot do. Our fix is a pretty bad one, too. We have to fight our way back to Virginia, and it seems to me a bad chance to get there if we have to fight through these yellow devils who have been following and firing at us nearly to this place, and I think our only chance is to keep to the river to New Orleans and get round over the sea and get home on some ship."

When she learned from Wells that their way would be through New Orleans she was delighted, and with a countenance expressive of hope and joy she said she had a rich uncle, a merchant, living in New Orleans, and if they would take her there, he would reward them and she could get home too. Having heard from the young lady that the white man, Ben James, was from Virginia, he said he would go the shade of a large elm where James was lying and learn all about his history and who he was. Going up to him he said: "I hear that you say you are from Virginia; now tell your name and where you are from." He replied: "My name is Ben James, I was from Virginia. I believe they called the place 'Forkyear'. It has been fifteen or twenty years since I left there; but I remember there was a place they called 'Forkyear' Court-House near by where my father lived." The Captain asked him if his father was named John James, who, it was said, was killed going over the Ridge fifteen or twenty years ago; if he was his father and if he was with him then going to Abingdon? Ben said he was. "By zooks!" said the Captain, "I know your daddy and mamma, and reckon I had seen you, too, but had forgotten you. I knew your brother Jonathan well. He went on the Bradlock campaign under me, and we all got pretty badly used up. Well, who have you been all this time? How came you with these Indians we killed this morning? Tell me all about it."

"Well," began James, "my father and I were going to see his brother at Abingdon. He was shot by some Cherokee Indians, and I was taken prisoner, my hands held behind me, and all that had packed on me. When I got so tired I could not run they jugged me with sharp sticks to make me go fast, and made him bleed all over. I fainted two or three times; then they took the pack off of me and I then went better. In three days we got to their town, which they called Nickjack. For about three weeks they kept me very close, and during that time treated me very well. When I got there they had two other prisoners, an old man with a grey head, and a very pretty Carolina girl. One day when the Indians from all the nations around were assembled with their squaws, they told us they were going to burn us up and brought us up tied to where all the Indians were. Squaws and all had gathered around in a ring. One very pretty squaw came up and talked to me in the Indian tongue. I did not know then what she said, but know now. She said 'Pretty white boy, Cassata (that was her name) loves you.' She was the granddaughter of the old chief Chickatowka. She then took hold of me and pulled me about as if she was going to take me along with her. She then left me and went to an old warrior who was along when I was captured, and they talked together a long time. The prisoners stood tied in the ring, pale and badly scared, and saying nothing. After a time Cassata came up again, bringing two young Cherokee squaws with her. She cut the cord that bound my hands, and told me that she had bought me, and would not let me burn; that I must go along with her and live in her wigwam with her. She took me to her father's town and home. She often told me she loved me, and had saved my life. I loved her, married her and lived with her. We have two fine boys and a pretty squaw baby. They burned the poor old grey-headed prisoner, a young Creek warrior named Wastsha bought the Carolina girl, and took her away with him."

He said the reason he went with Colbert to help steal Salona Maron that the spring before, Colbert was at Kaskaskia trading skins, and saw Salona. She had grown to be a

woman and Colbert loved her very much. He proposed to her to go with him to his town and be his squaw. She refused to go, ran away and hid herself and would not see him again. He returned home and told me about her, saying she was so pretty, and that if she would not come home and live with him he would shoot himself.

Shortly afterwards he took a large number of his warriors and went high up on the Arkansas River, where they hunted and trapped a long time. He brought back a large quantity of furs and skins and said to me: "Ben, I am going to Kaskaskia to buy Salona Maron from her father, and give him all these furs and skins to let me bring her to my wigwam, and if I cannot get her to come with me I will shoot myself." He desired me to go with him to try to prevail upon her to consent to come with him to his town and be his squaw. And I went. Salona Maron's father would not sell her, drove Colbert from the house, and Salona said she would rather die than go with him. I advised Colbert to steal her, which resulted in the death of Colbert and the wounding of myself on the river bank this morning, which you know all about.

The Captain then asked Ben if he thought the Indian who jumped into the river this morning when they shot the other two Indians was drowned, or did he just dive till he got out of sight and then swim to the shore? Ben asked him if the Indian did not yell the Indian war whoop when he leaped into the water. Ashby replied yes and that it was a most terrible yell; that he then sank was seen no more. "Well," said Ben, "that was the war whoop, and he will be back as quick as he can. He has gone to his town, Chickakawha; and he and the two Indians you shot and I and my squaw live." The Captain asked him how many miles it was to that town. He said he did not know, but that it would take him many days to go there and return here.

After Ashby closed his conversation with Ben James, and had satisfied himself that the Indian who jumped in the river that morning was not dead, but had escaped to his town and would certainly return in the course of a few days with a force sufficient to kill or capture them, and that to remain there was most perilous, he concluded the safest thing for them to do was to prepare some dinner, eat it in haste and to start down the river as soon as they could. Porter had become very ill, had a burning fever and in much apparent agony from a pain in the head. The old Captain inquired what they should do with Ben James; that if they put him over the river on the same side of his town in his then condition, he might not be able to get there, and if we leave him there he would starve unless the Indians come as expects them to, and relieve him; there is not enough room for him in our pirogue, and besides he is unwilling to go to New Orleans with us. "Oh!" said Wells, "we can make him get in one of the canoes of the Indians, tie it to ours, and take him with us till he gets able to walk; if he will not go all the way with us, and in that way he may get to his town, or else just shoot him and put him out of his misery."

"Oh, no!" said the old Captain, "I cannot consent to that. It may be true that he has lived among the Indians and has become as one of them. He has a wife and children among them, for whom he seems to entertain a great affection; that he will not be willing to leave them. He is the son of a very clever father that I once knew in Virginia, and has brothers and sisters there now—several people—and we must not treat him with any cruelty. He is suffering much now from the wound he got this morning, and it will best to endeavor to take him along with us in the way you speak of, Wells."

"Then," said Wells, "I will go down to the point right away and see if the pirogue and canoe are safe, while the girl is fixing up the dinner for us, and back by the time she has it ready, so as to be off as soon as we eat it."

While Wells was gone to the point Ashby saw that Porter was a very sick man, and tried to explain to him their intention of leaving the place and the cause. Porter scarcely seemed to understand him, and only replied that he could not live, especially exposed to the hot sun in the pirogue, as he would be, but made no other objection. Wells soon returned, and reported that the pirogue and canoe were all in place and ready for them, but that the wounded Indian whom they had left on the shore, and be-

lieved to be dying had risen and had contrived to drag Colbert into one of the canoes, and was lying by his side evidently dying.

"Poor wretches!" said the Captain, "such is not an uncommon virtue among them in regard to their dead and dying. They always make a like effort to get away with or hide them, so intense is their reluctance to leave them to be scalped by their enemies." "Wells," said Ashby, "we must hasten our dinner, and get away from this place as soon as possible, for we are certain in danger of an attack from some party or other of Indians coming to this point upon one or the other of these rivers."

Accordingly they hastily partook of the very good dinner Salona had prepared for them, giving to Ben James a full portion, and then hastened all with their share of the baggage, cooked dinner not eaten, and the unconsumed venison, turkey etc. on board. Porter was still very ill, unable to partake of any of the dinner, and being barely able to walk, could not aid them in taking any of their baggage to the canoes. Ben James agreed to go with them to a point on the river where he was to be landed on the same side of his town was situated on, and, though suffering severely from his wound, he thought it taken to Chickasaw Bluff, and there landed he could, even if he met with no other aid, reach his town. When they reached the point they found the two Indians on the canoe, as represented by Wells, dead, and the old Captain was distressed that they could not give them something like a decent burial; but having no instruments with which to dig a grave the thing was impossible, and so he agreed to placing two large rocks in the canoe above it from the shore and give them a watery grave in the bilowy Mississippi.

The party then instantly embarked on their perilous voyage, Capt. Ashby, Miss Maron and Porter in their frail craft, the first three to New Orleans, Porter to a country from whose bound no traveler ever returns. And Ben James and the Caluskaw Bluff. The four first named in the pirogue and James in the Indian canoe lashed to the pirogue. On the evening of that day they started out, travelling day and night, Ashby and Wells rowing and watching alternately, and as they glided on in the middle of the stream they often saw Indians on the shore, with hostile intentions biding their treacher.

Poter grew worse all the way down, there being no medicine or remedy on board to administer to him which to modify his disease in the slightest degree. The raging fever which threatened him with immediate destruction, and when the Bluff were reached, all believed his death to be a matter of very short time. He was then unconscious.

And there Capt. Ashby determined to land on the western bank of the river, believing the eastern bank to be nearer the habitations of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. Here they built a temporary covering as best they could, and bestowed every attention upon poor Porter that was possible. Salona, true to all the sympathetic and tenderness of her sex, unceasingly stood by him and often dipped water from the river, cooled his fever-parched tongue, and bathed his head, hands, face and feet burning with fever, while in the most distressing manner he raved and stormed in his delirium. Often talked of his far-away home, his family and friends, and fancying he was talking to his wife and children, he would address them in words of the deepest conjugal and parental affection. Salona seemed to understand these expressions and the accompanying gestures, which drew from her eyes many tears of deepest sympathy, and even the rugged old Indian died for that scene.

Although the lids of the war-worn veteran, Wells, had long been dry, tears came into his eyes at these sadly broken ties. Nor could the semi-savage cruelty of Ben James, although the ball that broke his shoulder was spent from poor Porter's rifle, restrain the flow of sorrow for his sufferings. But the care, sympathy and tears of friends could not avail, and on the second day after their arrival at the Bluff he breathed his last.

Capt. Ashby and Wells were greatly grieved at the death of Porter, who had been the brave partner of their privations, and perils in an almost boundless wilderness for more than two years, inhabited by merciless savages. Their sorrow was increased by their inability to give him anything like a decent burial, because of

the lack even of a hoe or spade or any kind of instrument with which to dig the appearance of a grave. They therefore placed his body in the canoe in which they had brought Ben James to that place with all the respect and affection that love could inspire, and in the midst of the flowing sorrow from the weather beaten countenances of Ashby and Wells and tender Salona, all that was mortal of Ben Porter was sunk beneath the rolling billows of the turbid Mississippi. Immediately after this scene of sorrow Ashby and Wells began to prepare for the prosecution of their wearisome journey, and the first thing to be done was to dispose of Ben James. When they arrived at Chickasaw Bluff it was deemed best to detain him until Porter was dead or was able to proceed with them on their journey, lest he might meet with Indians, inform them of location and situation of Ashby and company and induce an attack upon them, but as they were then ready to set out, they offered James his choice either to remain with them or be sent over to the Chickasaw bank. He chose the latter and after thanking them for their care and kindness they had shown him and requesting Capt. Ashby when he saw his relatives in Virginia to tell he was alive and the place and manner of his residence he bade adieu to those of whom he was parting and was taken to the bluff and started for his home.

In a short time afterwards, Ashby, Wells and Salona were gliding in their frail bark down the rapid current of the father of waters. After ten days rowing they reached Natchez where they landed for a few hours to lay in a supply of provisions and comforts for the residue of their journey. There they were treated with great kindness and liberality and in three days they arrived at New Orleans without having an occurrence of an interesting character on the way. On their arrival they found that M. Marion, the uncle of Salona, had died the year before at Cuba, but his widow and two children were living there. They received her two friends with cordiality and treated the old Captain and Wells with marked politeness and hospitality. There they remained for five weeks, being unable sooner to procure a passage through the Gulf on any vessel to the southern or southwestern part of the Atlantic on the continent of North America.

Having at the end of the time named found a vessel bound for St. Augustine, Fla., Salona seemed greatly afflicted at their departure and, having by this time attained some knowledge of the English language, she expressed her grateful obligations to the Captain for his kind and parental care for her rescue, safety and comfort, and in her native language to Wells expressed her gratitude for his very great kindness.

Ashby and Wells embarked on a vessel for St. Augustine, which place they reached in three weeks, and they were detained at that place over three weeks before they could find a vessel bound for a port from which they could directly reach home.

They had been at St. Augustine but a little over ten days when Wells was attacked with a most virulent and strange fever and there the old Captain was so unfortunate as to have to bury the last companion of his most hazardous and adventurous trip. This indeed was a great bereavement and affliction to the old soldier, but it did not overwhelm him and in two weeks thereafter he embarked on a small trading sloop and after frequent delays at different points he was landed at Norfolk, Va., whence in reasonable time he reached his home in Fauquier county, Virginia. He found his wife there in good health. He had then been gone more than two years and never having heard from him after his departure, she believed him dead.

We have no information that he ever afterwards undertook another hazardous enterprise even as devoted to novelty or interest, as to be an unlocated floating wagon down Ashby's Gap on the Blue Ridge with four horses, but spent the residue of his days, through his ninety-second year, in quiet retirement.

Years where his dust will remain until the Archangel of God shall sound his trumpet to awake the pale nations of the dead from their long and lonely sleep. (See Legends of War Independence and the Earlier Settlements of the West, by T. Marshall Smith.)

The Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco have issued a proclamation warning Chinese residing in this country to obey the Geary registration law. They have also appealed to their Emperor for protection.

## Kentucky Central R.R.

## "BLUE GRASS ROUTE."

## Shortest and Quickest Route

—FROM—

## CENTRAL KENTUCKY

—TO ALL POINTS—

## NORTH &amp; SOUTH.

Through daily train service between Cincinnati and Middletown and points on L. &amp; N. R. R.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 15, 1892.

Noth.-Bound.	No. 1 Daily Express	No. 2 Daily Express	No. 3 Daily Express	No. 4 Daily Express	No. 5 Daily Express	No. 6 Daily Express
Lvs Cincinnati.....	8 10 a m	8 00 pm	2 55 pm			
Lvs Lexington.....	8 18 a m	8 05pm	2 07 pm			
Lvs Frankfort.....	9 05 a m	8 20 pm	2 30 pm			
Lvs Louisville.....	9 15 a m	8 25 pm	2 35 pm			
Lvs Lexington.....	10 15 a m	9 00 pm	2 45 pm			
Lvs Covington.....	10 30 a m	9 15 pm	2 50 pm			
Lvs Paducah.....	10 45 a m	9 30 pm	2 55 pm			
Lvs Middlesb.....	11 00 a m	9 45 pm	3 00 pm			
Lvs Frankfort.....	11 15 a m	10 00 pm	3 05 pm			
Lvs Lexington.....	11 30 a m	10 15 pm	3 10 pm			
Lvs Paducah.....	12 00 a m	10 30 pm	3 15 pm			
Lvs Middlesb.....	12 15 a m	10 45 pm	3 20 pm			
Lvs Frankfort.....	12 30 a m	10 55 pm	3 25 pm			
Lvs Lexington.....	1 00 a m	11 00 pm	3 30 pm			
Lvs Paducah.....	1 15 a m	11 15 pm	3 35 pm			
Lvs Middlesb.....	1 30 a m	11 30 pm	3 40 pm			
Lvs Frankfort.....	1 45 a m	11 45 pm	3 45 pm			
Lvs Lexington.....	2 00 a m	12 00 pm	3 50 pm			
Lvs Paducah.....	2 15 a m	12 15 pm	3 55 pm			
Lvs Middlesb.....	2 30 a m	12 30 pm	4 00 pm			
Lvs Frankfort.....	2 45 a m	12 45 pm	4 05 pm			
Lvs Lexington.....	3 00 a m	1 00 pm	4 10 pm			
Lvs Paducah.....	3 15 a m	1 15 pm	4 15 pm			
Lvs Middlesb.....	3 30 a m	1 30 pm	4 20 pm			
Lvs Frankfort.....	3 45 a m	1 45 pm	4 25 pm			
Lvs Lexington.....	4 00 a m	2 00 pm	4 30 pm			
Lvs Paducah.....	4 15 a m	2 15 pm	4 35 pm			
Lvs Middlesb.....	4 30 a m	2 30 pm	4 40 pm			
Lvs Frankfort.....	4 45 a m	2 45 pm	4 45 pm			
Lvs Lexington.....	5 00 a m	3 00 pm	4 50 pm			
Lvs Paducah.....	5 15 a m	3 15 pm	4 55 pm			
Lvs Middlesb.....	5 30 a m	3 30 pm	5 00 pm			
Lvs Frankfort.....	5 45 a m	3 45 pm	5 05 pm			
Lvs Lexington.....	6 00 a m	4 00 pm	5 10 pm			
Lvs Paducah.....	6 15 a m	4 15 pm	5 15 pm			
Lvs Middlesb.....	6 30 a m	4 30 pm	5 20 pm			
Lvs Frankfort.....	6 45 a m	4 45 pm	5 25 pm			
Lvs Lexington.....	7 00 a m	5 00 pm	5 30 pm			
Lvs Paducah.....	7 15 a m	5 15 pm	5 35 pm			
Lvs Middlesb.....	7 30 a m	5 30 pm	5 45 pm			
Lvs Frankfort.....	7 45 a m	5 45 pm	5 55 pm			
Lvs Lexington.....	8 00 a m	6 00 pm	6 05 pm			
Lvs Paducah.....	8 15 a m	6 15 pm	6 10 pm			
Lvs Middlesb.....	8 30 a m	6 30 pm	6 25 pm			
Lvs Frankfort.....	8 45 a m	6 45 pm	6 30 pm			
Lvs Lexington.....	9 00 a m	7 00 pm	6 45 pm			
Lvs Paducah.....	9 15 a m	7 15 pm	6 50 pm			
Lvs Middlesb.....	9 30 a m	7 30 pm	6 55 pm			
Lvs Frankfort.....	9 45 a m	7 45 pm	6 50 pm			
Lvs Lexington.....	10 00 a m	8 00 pm	6 45 pm			

Noth.-Bound.	No. 2 Daily Express	No. 4 Daily Express	No. 6 Daily Express
Lvs Cincinnati.....	7 00 am	7 00 pm	7 00 pm
Lvs Lexington.....	7 15 am	7 05 pm	7 10 pm
Lvs Frankfort.....	7 30 am	7 15 pm	7 20 pm
Lvs Louisville.....	7 45 am	7 30 pm	7 35 pm
Lvs Lexington.....	8 00 am	8 05 pm	8 10 pm
Lvs Paducah.....	8 15 am	8 20 pm	8 25 pm
Lvs Middlesb.....	8 30 am	8 35 pm	8 40 pm
Lvs Frankfort.....	8 45 am	8 50 pm	8 55 pm
Lvs Lexington.....	9 00 am	9 05 pm	9 10 pm
Lvs Paducah.....	9 15 am	9 20 pm	9 25 pm
Lvs Middlesb.....	9 30 am	9 35 pm	9 40 pm
Lvs Frankfort.....	9 45 am	9 50 pm	9 55 pm
Lvs Lexington.....	10 00 am	10 05 pm	10 10 pm
Lvs Paducah.....	10 15 am	10 20 pm	10 25 pm
Lvs Middlesb.....	10 30 am	10 35 pm	10 40 pm
Lvs Frankfort.....	10 45 am	10 50 pm	10 55 pm
Lvs Lexington.....	11 00 am	11 05 pm	11 10 pm

This route is daily except Sunday.

North Bound, daily except Sunday.

South Bound, daily except Sunday.

No. 1 Daily, Gen'l Pass., Agt. Office, Louisville, Ky.

S. B. MOORE, Ass't Gen'l Pass., Agt. Office, Louisville, Ky.

No. 2 Daily, except Sunday.

No. 3 Daily, except Sunday.

No. 4 Daily, except Sunday.

No. 5 Daily, except Sunday.

No. 6 Daily, except Sunday.

No. 7 Daily, except Sunday.

No. 8 Daily, except Sunday.

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No. 26 Daily, except Sunday.

No. 27 Daily, except Sunday.

No. 28 Daily, except Sunday.

No. 29 Daily, except Sunday.

No. 30 Daily, except Sunday.

THE  
CATE.  
NEWS & BRIEF.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows will meet next year at Milwaukee.

Dr. Edward Cappo, of Yale College, has accepted the position of assistant Professor in Greek at the Chicago University.

Mrs. Mary Lyman, of Bloomington Ill., who was injured in the Santa Fe wreck near Osage City, Kas., will probably die.

Judge Ferguson Thursday at New Orleans read a long charge to the Grand Jury concerning gambling. All the gambling houses were closed Thursday night.

At the meeting of the Mississippi suffrage Association at Des Moines, Ia., Thursday three babies were christened by Rev. Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin. The babies were dedicated to the cause.

Heldgepath, the leader of the gang that robbed the Frisco express last December, has weakened in his fight against the authorities and will plead guilty at St. Louis and take a sentence of 20 years in the Pen.

"Dad" Wheist, a notorious desperado, foully assassinated Alonso Rector, a leading lawyer of Marshall, N. C., Thursday night, while the latter was assisting an officer to arrest a drunken moonshiner. Rector's young wife witnessed the crime.

Charles Edwards, a Leadville, Colo., prize fighter, invited friends to see him do up "Kid" Briggs at the Colonel Sellers mine. He put a pistol to Briggs' head and the latter took it from him and fractured Edward's skull with an iron bar.

Unless the demands of the Chicago Brewers' Union are conceded by the boss Brewers, a general strike will begin within a week. Under the present contract, the men say, employees are entitled to 40 cents an hour for all time, but the bosses allow only 20 cents.

John W. Hall, the burglar who was shot at Kirkwood, Mo., and who after wards bled his brains out, was not such a novice at burglary as was supposed. A search of his residence has revealed articles of the value of thousands of dollars which he had secured on former raids.

At the battle of Hanover, May 27, 1862, the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment captured a silk flag from Company E, Cleveland Guards, Twelfth North Carolina Regiment. The flag has since been kept in Boston. It was restored Thursday to its owner by the Massachusetts Regiment.

The shortage of John G. Shortwell, the defaulting cashier of the Colorado Hammer Brick Company, of Denver, amounts to \$25,000, instead of \$10,000 as at first supposed. Shortwell has left a destitute wife and two children, who have been sent to her father's home in New Jersey. The money he stole was squandered at the gambling table and on women.

Maddened by the delirium of typhoid fever, William Lock, a buckster of Harmarville, Pa., Tuesday, nearly beat his mother to death, and Thursday night cut the throat of his infant son while laboring under the belief that he had been commanded by God to sacrifice the child's life. He bathed his face in the boy's blood in his frenzy. Lock has been jailed.

Indictments have been found by the Grand Jury against Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant Colonel Sistrater and Surgeon Grimm, of the Tenth Regiment, N. G. P., for assault and battery in the Private Iams case. Iams it will be remembered, was hung by the thumbs and afterward drummed out of camp, at Homestead, for cheering the news that Berkman had shot Frick.

It cannot be said with certainty that the stallion record is safe, for Arion, Mequette, Nelson, Lobos, Alvin, Charleston and Kremlin all in improving form, a new record is liable to be established within the next four weeks.

**Administratrix Notice.**  
All persons having claims against the estate of Kavanaugh Tipton, dec'd, are requested to present them, proven, as required by law, to my attorney, Tyler & Apperson. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle same at once.

ANNA TIPTON,  
Adm'r. Kavanaugh Tipton, | moor (son of Electorine).

## HORSE AND TRACK.

## The Greatest of Trotting Meeting.

## FRANKFORT CORRESPONDENCE

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 26, 1892.

## EDS. ADVOCATE:

Again Kentucky's law-makers and lovers of their country's welfare have rested from their labors, and on Wednesday the Senate, having nothing before it, one of the dignified members of that august body moved an adjournment that they might go fishing.

For a travesty on legislation the readers of the ADVOCATE are respectfully referred to the General Assembly of Kentucky, now in desultory session.

Most members will doubtless admit that collectively they deserve the severe censure of the tax-payers for what they have done, as well as for what they have left undone, but each thinks his individual responsibility is infinitesimal.

A few members are conscientious, intelligent and industrious, but if all the tax-payers of Kentucky could look upon this Legislature, it is doubtful that their sweeping condemnation of its idleness, ignorance and dissensions would make any exceptions.

It is said some members, recognizing the odious records they are making, have abandoned all future political aspirations, and are bending their energies and intellects (?) to a protracted session, with the noble purpose of securing the accompanying emoluments. Some have moved their families here, rented houses, and are sending their children to the city school; some are taking boarders; some single members have left their hotel and rented flats, and are seemingly preparing to make themselves comfortable until their successors arrive or the treasury is depleted.

The House has passed a new revenue and taxation bill, which the Senate will certainly amend extensively, and the same old fight, in which the Governor and Auditor are involved, will be repeated.

Now that Judge "Ashbury" Holt has formally accepted the nomination at the hands of the Republicans in his district, his plea about the non-political character of the Judiciary seems sophistical, and a good Democrat with ardor should judge Hazligriff's name to vote for Judge Holt.

The Court of Appeals affirmed two death sentences this week.

The case of Berry, etc., against Berry, from Butch county, involving a claim for money by several negroes against the personal representatives of their old master, was argued before the Appellate Court by Mr. Detleff, of Frankfort, and Mr. Suddehut, of Louisville.

Chas. Stephen, a compositor in the Capitol printing office, committed suicide in South Frankfort last Thursday evening.

Senator Hill's great speech in Brooklyn last week, and the enthusiasm it aroused in New York, has delighted Democrats here, and New York now seems assured for Cleveland and Stevenson.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Moquette, the handsome four-year-old stallion that broke the world's record, is now owned by Mike Bowerman, who drove him. The time by quarters was 3:04, 1:05, 1:37, 2:10. He was driven to a pneumatic tire sulky on a regulation track.

Our Frankfort correspondent dubs him Judge "Ashbury" Holt.

Mr. Cleveland has such faith in the weekly newspapers that he is specially desirous, so it is said, that his letter of acceptance be printed in them as far as possible. He knows that the masses read the weekly papers, and it is by the aid of these weekly that he expects to reach the farmers, in whom he is particularly interested, and with whose interests his letter will so largely deal. We expect to be able to give it to our readers next week.

The Council with their sanitary committee are getting the city in a good condition and hence we will expect less fever this fall and winter.

Five two-year-old trotters have gotten records in races this year in better than 2:21, viz.: Silicen, 2:20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Witton; Jay Hawker, 2:20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; by Jay Wilkes; Princess Royal, 2:20, by Az Chimes; and Wanda, 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$ , by Az Chimes.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, we cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she and Children, she gave them Castoria.

Died, on last Friday of consumption, Mrs. Nannie McCormick, sister of Mrs. Dosey. Burial in family burying ground Saturday. Rev. A. Redd preached the funeral at the residence.

## PROCLAMATION OF THE PEOPLE'S HOLIDAY.

## ADAM FOREPAUGH SHOWS.

29th Year.

J. T. MCFADDON, Manager.

\$3,000,000 Invested. \$5,500 Daily Expenses.

Oldest, Largest, Richest exhibition in the world, to which has been added the sublime, historic spectacle, the

## FALL OF NINEVEH.

Brettig, Author, Designer and Painter.

## Will Exhibit at

## MT. STERLING, KY.

## TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11.



All the standard features of the Adam Forepaugh Circus, Menagerie, Museum, Aviary, Hippodrome. Largely increased and augmented and in addition there is a Grand Horse Fair.

A Genuine Wild Moorish Circus, Caravan and Camp.

Illustration of life and events in Nineveh, earth's first great Metropolis and civilization's first capital.

## FALL OF NINEVEH.

is a combination of Tragedy, Comedy, Opera, Pastomene, Ballet and Battles, surpassing in splendor and grandeur all other spectacular displays in the world's history, requiring 1000 men, women and children. \$100,000 worth of splendid special scenery. \$30,000 in gold, silver and steel armors, swords, spears and other articles. 200 Dancers. Large and grand Ballet, including noted Premiers, Stepfathers, Imperial Parades, Grand Chariot and Processions, Grand Military Review, Trophies, Triumphal Processions and the awful Climax, the death of Sardanapalus, opens a vast Funeral Pyre, produced the enormous cost of \$20,000 upon a stage 300 feet long, 50 wide; it marks the dawn of a new era in amusements; noble in purpose, high in tone, pure in music; it marks the dawn of a new era in amusements; noble in purpose, high in tone, pure in music.

Cheerful excursions to all the points of interest in the neighborhood.

Free as air and as glorious as sunshine.

## THE ADAM FOREPAUGH STREET PARADE.

Peerless in its Pompous Processional magnificence; will move through the principal streets of the city starting promptly at 9 a.m. on a day of晴天.

NOTE.—Owing to the length of time necessary to prepare the Fall of Nineveh for exhibition nothing will be shown in the city on the day of the grand Parade, including the grand Hippodrome.

open 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. performances begin one hour later. To accommodate those who wish to remain in the city during the day, the Fall of Nineveh will be given at 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. on the day of the grand Parade.

Admission ticket at the usual sight advance may be secured at the Hotel Drury, Main and West Main street. Sunshine or rain all performances are given the same.

Cheerful excursions to all the points of interest in the neighborhood.

Free as air and as glorious as sunshine.

## THE BEST

## \$4 WATCH

## IN THE WORLD

AT

## JONES' JEWELRY STORE.

EAST MAIN STREET.

## Wall Paper and Paints.

## A. SCHLEGEL.

Fine and latest style Wall papers, plain and decorated. Picture Frames

Fine Musical Instruments, etc.

North Mayville Street,

Sep. 20, 1 y

The report of the Grand Jury of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows shows that the increase of members during the year ending January 1 was 48,807. The total lodge membership is 72,146.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Washington Tuesday, was the finest in the history of the organization. The veterans were reviewed by Vice President Morton and Gen. Palmer, the Commander-in-chief Kentucky had the largest representation she has ever had in a G. A. R. parade, there being 500 men in line.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Republican managers are moving Heaven and earth to find some means of diverting the attention of the people from the Force Bill as an issue in this campaign. They have hit upon the plank in the Democratic platform, demanding the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on notes issued by the State Banks. The Force Bill and the Robber Tariff are the issues in this campaign, and the people recognize them as such.

Fresh Baltimore oysters at F. SCHWANIGER'S.

Every man, woman and child should attend the fair. It lays them all in the shade.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Kate Smith is quite sick.

Miss Bessie Robertson of Shelby county is visiting at J. L. Browners.

Miss Mamie Dickenson of Manchester is visiting at T. H. Carter's.

Miss Anna Sharp and Mary Bridge are visiting at Ocala Florida.

Mr. T. P. Sutton of Flemingsburg, is visiting his sons W. A. and A. W. Sutton.

Misses Mamie and Maggie Kingland and Mary Conroy are visiting friends in Lexington.

Mrs. T. B. Rodman of Frankfort who has been visiting relatives in this city returned Saturday.

Miss B. L. William visited Miss Mollie Stephenson in Clark county last week.

Miss Mamie Price of Lexington who has been visiting the Misses Proctor, returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Ella Schafer of Lexington who has been visiting Mrs. Charles Schafer returned home Saturday.

Richard Apperson has gone to Ann Arbor Michigan to prepare himself for the legal profession.

W. O. Mize, enrolling clerk of the Senate passed through the city Sunday enroute for his home in Hazel Green.

Miss Agnes Walsh artistic trimmer at T. P. Martin & Co.'s is trimming up a line of lovely goods for the Fair. Go in and see them.

Misses Lucy Park of Kansas City and Miss Ida Cobb of Richmond Scott are visiting the family of M. A. Scott on West Main street.

Mrs. B. F. Thompson and Mrs. Silas Stofer and children, are in Cincinnati visiting their sister Mrs. F. M. Howe.

Mrs. Kate Hunt of Clark county was in the city last week the guest of S. P. Hunt. She entered her son Littleton in Professor Fowler's school.

Mrs. Charlie Schafer is visiting friends and relatives in Cincinnati. She will be absent from the city about two weeks.

Rev. E. Bomar has rented the A. T. Thompson's residence corner of high and Sycamore streets. He took possession Monday.

Messrs Garrett D. Wall of Lexington nephew of Mrs. Lewis Apperson, and Tabb Prior of Mayville, spent Sunday at Judge Apperson's.

Miss Betsy Lamb, Wheeling, West Virginia, Miss May Stone, Paris, and Miss Anita Bell of Columbus, Mississippi are guests of Miss Mattie Bridgeforth.

Dr. Wm. Van Antwerp, Major A. T. Wood, D. G. Howell and James O'Connel, who attended the G. A. R. at Washington, returned home yesterday.

Miss Sophia Randell and two children and Miss Olive Campbell leave for New York. Mrs. Randell to take a course of kindergarten and Miss Campbell a course in music.

W. P. Guthrie secured a position as traveling salesman with a Louisville boot and shoe firm, and will start on the road, as a commercial tourist, the last of this week.

Editor Dickey of the Jackson Huzzah stopped over in the city yesterday on his way home from Bath where he had been to visit his mother. We are always glad to see Brother Dickey's pleasant face.

Miss Sue and Matie Heddle of Shelby county who have been visiting the family of their brother J. W. Heddle returned home Saturday. They were accompanied by Mrs. J. W. Heddle and two sons, Jacob and Roger.

Mrs. Dr. W. Patton Griffiths, of Louisville, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. O. Chenuault, of this county, returned home yesterday. Mrs. Griffiths and her sister, Miss Salille Morse, have been in Washington and other Eastern cities for several weeks on a most pleasant visit to friends.

Mrs. Rebecca Holt, son, James and wife, of Chrisman Ill. visited Mrs. Elizabeth Donoughue, Judge H. Clay McKee and other relatives last week, in the country. They left for Winchester Monday. Mrs. Holt was the daughter of John McKee, was born in this county, but left for Illinois when she was only five years old. She and Mrs. Donoughue played together and had not seen each other for 63 years, but when they met and began to talk they remembered each other and many incidents of more than half a century ago.

TRIMBLE BROS., WHOLESALE GROCERS.

TRIMBLE BROS.,  
Wholesale \* Grocers \*

MT. STERLING, KY.

## THE ADVOCATE.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## Grassy Lick.

D. G. Howell attended the Grand Army of the Republic last week at Washington City.

Sam Stoer of Lexington, was visiting his parents Saturday and Sunday.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 28th, at the home of S. J. Turley, his daughter, Miss Martha, will be united in marriage to Mr. J. Turpin, all of Clark county. Ceremony by Rev. D. P. Ware.

John Blunt rented his farm near Grassy Lick, containing 201 acres, for two years to W. J. Henry, of Plum Lick, for \$2,600. Possession given 1st March, 1893.

Jas. F. Mason shipped to-day a car load of cattle and a car load of hogs to Cincinnati.

Rev. D. P. Ware began his third pastoral year at Grassy Lick on last Sunday. At the close of the service he baptized Miss Florence Anderson.

About three-fourths of the tobacco crop has been housed and the weather for curing was never better and farmers are now busy cutting corn and sowing wheat. There will be a large acreage of wheat sown.

Judge Jas. Embry, of Washington City, was in the city last week calling on his relatives, J. O. Embry, Mrs. Ed. Shackford, Mrs. Lou Hampton and Mrs. Wm. Mitchell.

Full new stock of everything in our line just received at

T. P. MARTIN & CO.

The latest reports from the cholera in this country say "there is no here." Every day the outlook grows more satisfactory.

Millinery for everybody at T. P. Martin & Co.

New York fresh Cream Cheese to hand only at

R. M. & T. K. BARNEs.

## RELIGIOUS.

Rev. J. S. Lyons of San Antonio, Tex, has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and will begin his pastoral duties the second Sunday in October.—[Courier Journal.]

Mr. Lyons is well-known and greatly beloved in our city, where he so faithfully served the congregation of the Southern Presbyterian church. He is one of the rising young men of his church, and is sure to occupy a high place among public orators.

Messrs. Pickens & Co., proprietors of the Arctic Ice Plant of this city, took a liberal advertisement in the Fair catalogue. They handed us the copy for the ad. wth the request that we hand it to the Secretary. We forgot it and they do not get their ad. in the catalogue. All the same they paid their money, saying they wanted to help the Fair along anyway. This firm took hold of the Ice Plant in this city several years ago and though they have met with difficulties and discouragements enough to make the stoutest heart fall, they have stuck to the work and are now on the high road to success. They have made contract to bore a 500 feet well and we hope they may strike the pure water supply having been one of many difficulties they have had to encounter. The gentlemen who oppose this firm have always shown a disposition to spend, either their time or their money, for any enterprise that looked to the advancement of our city's business interests.

Regular business meeting of the Baptist church at their house over-shed next Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

The minutes of the Bracke Association of Baptists, are being voted at this office and will be out this week.

See W. W. Reed's fine display of dinner sets in his show window.

Mr. Clark & Lightfoot, Miss Salle, are now in Cincinnati, and by the middle of the m<sup>th</sup> they will have a fine line of new and tastefully selected milliner.

In the forenoon the score stood, at 12 birds, Wades Mill 03; Mt. Sterling, 110. Score in favor of Mt. Sterling.

At the finishing of this shoot dinner was announced. It was ele-

ant spread and enjoyed so much that the boys almost went blind, as the afternoon score: Wades Mill 132;

Mt. Sterling 170. In favor of Wades Mill 22. In day's shoot Mt. Sterling was defeated by a score of 10.

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## THE ADVOCATE.

KENTUCKY'S GREAT TROTS.  
Kentucky T. H. [B. Association  
Lexington, Oct. 5 to 14.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Gate Receipts for St. Joseph's Hospital,  
2:16 Class, trotting - - - - - \$ 1,000  
2:31 Class, trotting - - - - - 1,000  
Two-year-olds, 2:40 Class 400

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6.

Gate Receipts for Protestant Infirmary  
2:13 Class, pacing - - - - - \$ 1,000  
2:25 Class, trotting - - - - - 1,000  
Two-year-olds, 2:40 Class - - - - 400

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

Gate receipts for Charity Organization  
2:20 Class, pacing - - - - - \$ 1,000  
2:21 Class, trotting - - - - - 1,000  
2:40 Class, trotting - - - - - 400

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8.

Stallion Representative Stake,  
three-year-olds - - - - - \$ 5,000  
Blue Grass Stakes, 4-year-olds 1,250  
2:29 Class, trotting - - - - - 1,000  
Three-year-olds, 2:32 Class - - - - 400

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Transylvania Stake 2:18 Class, \$ 5,000  
2:17 Class, trotting - - - - - 1,000  
Two-year-olds, trotting - - - - - 1,000  
Dash, 1 mile and 100 yards,  
for pacers, 2:11 Class - - - - 275

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

2:19 Class, trotting - - - - - \$ 1,500  
2:16 Class, pacing - - - - - 1,000  
Three-year-olds, trotting - - - - - 1,000  
Phoenix Hotel Stake, dash 14  
miles, 2:14 Class, trotting  
Added - - - - - 800

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Free-for-all, trotting - - - - - \$ 2,000  
2:23 Class, trotting - - - - - 1,000  
2:35 Class, trotting - - - - - 400  
Dash, 1 mile, 2:20 Class - - - - 150

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Lexington Stakes, 2-year-olds  
(estimated) - - - - - \$ 3,500  
Johnston Stakes, Stallions 2,500  
Free-for-all, pacing - - - - - 1,000  
Dash, 1 1/2 miles, 2:18 Class, 275

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14.

The Special Stakes - - - - - \$ 5,000  
2:27 Class, trotting - - - - - 1,000  
Ky. Stakes, three-year-olds - - 2,500  
Dash, 1 mile, 2:25 Class - - - - 200

Remember the great \$5,000 Stakes  
October 8, 10 and 14.

P. P. JOHNSTON, President.

Ed. A. Tipton, Secretary.

9-2t

At the New Hampshire experiment station they found that their best cow cost about one-half cent a quart, and from their poorest cow more than four and one-half cents to produce a quart of milk.

The Democratic campaign was open in the Third district at Franklin Monday. Address were delivered by Hon. L. H. Goodnight and others. Hon. James B. McCleary opened the Eighth district campaign with a stirring talk at Lawrenceburg.

Senator David B. Hill opened the campaign in Kings County, New York, Monday night with a rousing speech, in which he said: "Loyalty to cardinal Democratic principles and to regularly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour."

Alexander Bergman, the anarchist who shot H. C. Frick, was convicted Monday his sentence being twenty-one years. He was at once taken to the penitentiary and placed under guard to prevent his attempting to commit suicide.

Mr Blaine explains that he did not vote at the last election because it would have taken him three days to get to Augusta, his voting place, and he found it impossible to do so.

The West Virginia State Board of Health has issued an order which requires the railroad company to produce certification of health from competent authorities for all immigrants transported.

The way of the McKinleyite is hard. He must defend the tariffist, claiming that it cheapens the cost of living; he must maintain that the foreigner pays the tariff tax and he must also maintain that if the tariff tax is removed it will relieve the people of America of just that much burden. He must maintain that the tariff raises on main wages, but he must deny that it increases the cost of production. He must clean all things, assert all things, and believe all things.—Omaha World-Herald.

Two masked cowboys sent a bullet past the ear of Cashier Watkins, of the Dexter (Kan.) Bank, to emphasize their request for \$1,000 ready cash in the bank. Their horses were awaiting them at the door, and they escaped with the booty.

Albert Mornold Te Massaquoi will stop his studies at Central College, in Tennessee, to take up himself the royal purple. He has received news of the death of his mother, by which he becomes ruler of the Vey nation in Western Africa. He was converted in Africa by Bishop Penick, of this city, and came to this country in response to a letter from the Bishop.—Courier-Journal.

The Big Sandy News reports the Democrats of the Sandy Valley in fine shape for the campaign and ready to lick anything that wears a Republican nomination.

The Republican State Central Committee has decided not to have any candidate in the field for Congress in the eighth district in opposition to the Hon. James B. McCleary. They might have done the same for the Tenth District, so far as their chances of success are concerned.

## A Way to Save Money.

A new young reporter who has wielded a pencil for various journals in New York for nearly a score of years told an interesting story about himself to a party of congenial friends the other evening that will bear repeating. He said that during the early part of his journalistic career he found it almost impossible to lay aside any money, notwithstanding the fact that he was then a single man and earned a first class salary. Try as he would the money he received on Saturday for his week's work would slip away from him before Monday morning came. Many times he had nothing left over but to strike the cashier. Finally the cashier became tired of being hit so early in the week, and the reporter was warned that he would have to give it up.

"I managed it in one way and another," said the writer, "but after a while I found it became burdensome and I found myself in many embarrassing positions, until I finally hit on a peculiar, but altogether satisfactory plan."

"And what was that?" he was asked.

"Well, it was simply this: When I got my money Saturday afternoon I went over to the postoffice and purchased a registered letter, put a portion of my salary in it and addressed it to myself at the office. Of course the letter was not delivered until Monday, and in that way I managed to get along all right and finally to save some money."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

## HEALTH IS WEALTH!



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a specific Remedy for Hysteria, Disease, Convulsions, Fits, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Nervous Prostration, caused by the use of alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, etc., and other causes, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity and Dementia, Epilepsy, Trembling, Paroxysms, Old Age, Barbiturates, Loss of Power, in either the Head or Body, Spasmodic fits, etc., caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse, or over-indulgence. Each box contains one pound of Dr. West's Remedy. \$1.00 per box. Send by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

## WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us we send six boxes, accompanied with \$1.00, we will send the purchase money back to you, if you do not find the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Dr. West's Remedy is sold by Dr. West, Druggist and Sole Agent, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

## \$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Red Complexion, Dryness, Irritation, Offensive Breath, and all Disorders of the Bowels.

Hippos Tablets contain nothing injurious to the system, and are safe for children. Give immediate relief.

Send your complaint to Dr. J. C. Chick & Jones, 29 Spruce Street, New York City.

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Indigestion, Blisters, Headache, Constipation, Ulcers, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Red Complexion, Dryness, Irritation, Offensive Breath, and all Disorders of the Bowels.

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## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria has well adapted qualities that I recommend it superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 E. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is as universal as its merits are well known to be, and it is a work of superlative merit to those who are engaged in the care of families who do not keep up within easy reach." CAROL MARTIN, D. D., Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

## FALL GOODS.

## ARE NOW

Receiving fall importations of Velvets, Dress Goods, Blankets, Hosiery, Underwear, including Crocodile weaves in color and black; Storm Serges in all the popular colors, Camel's hair effects, Homespun and Flannel Sutlings, silk and wool warp, Hemketas, Drapes, Almas, Tricots and Broadcloth in all colors.

Full line of Zeigler's Shoes under contract for early shipment. Embroiders and Torchons in good supply; also full line of dress trimmings.

All Summer Goods at Cost  
JOHN SAMUELS.

## Mexican Mustang Liniment.

A Cure for the Ailments of Man and Beast.

A long-tested pain reliever.

Its use is almost universal by the Housewife, the Farmer, the Stock Raiser, and by every one requiring an effective liniment.

No other application compares with it in efficacy.

This well-known remedy has stood the test of years, almost generations.

No medicine chest is complete without a bottle of MUSTANG LINIMENT.

Occasions arise for its use almost every day.

All druggists and dealers have it.

The best wagon made, lasts longer, runs lighter and carries more load than any other known.

Place opposite jail, on High street. Have added to our stock of COAL the well known BLACK BAND and the celebrated FIRE CREEK BLACKSMITHING COAL, and still headquarters for BELMONT, PEACH ORCHARD, NUT and CANEL COALS.

45-6mc

## Chick &amp; Jones.

The ADVOCATE will be glad to do your job printing for you. We are prepared to do fine job printing in all our branches on short notice and on reasonable terms. Programmes, letterheads, billheads, statements and everything in this line done in strictly first-class style.

Blackstone, the favorite saddle horse of the late Sam'l T. Jidden, was found dead of old age in the pasture at Graystone, N. Y., the Jidden homestead, Thursday. For some time the horse has been so feeble that he was unable to eat. He was 33 years old.

FIRE! FIRE!

FIRE.

If you want good Insurance, insure with HOFFMAN.  
If you want reliable Insurance, Insure with HOFFMAN.  
If you want to insure in companies that pay all losses promptly, Insure with HOFFMAN.

A. HOFFMAN.

## Coal! Coal! Coal!

CALL ON

Cassidy &amp; Smith

—For all kinds of—

KENTUCKY AND

VIRGINIA COAL.

\*Cheap!\*

J. W. NICKERSON,

CONTRACTOR

—AND—

BUILDER.

OFFICE AT  
201 Richmond Street.  
Call on him and secure estimates

**KENNEDY & MASON**,  
22 Broadway, 2nd floor,  
CINCINNATI, O.  
DEALERS IN  
PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE, ETC.  
NEW & SECOND HAND.  
WRITE US IF YOU WANT TO  
BUY OR SELL.

**TABLER'S SPLE BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT**  
CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.

A SURE and CERTAIN CURE  
known for 15 years as the BEST  
REMEDY FOR PILES.

Prepared by RICHARDSON-TAYLOR MED. CO., LTD.

BLACKSMITHING!

I am prepared to do all kinds  
—OF—

Blacksmithing & General Repairing.

HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY.

I have reduced my prices to meet  
hard times. Only \$1. for all  
around shoeing, and 10 per cent off  
for cast.

Special Attention Given to Steel Work.

Bring in your worn work. I am  
prepared to do anything in this line  
in first-class style. All work fully  
guaranteed.

Thanking my customers for past  
favors, I solicit a continuation of their  
patronage.

J. W. BARBE.

Locust street, opposite Badger & Henry's mill.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Scro Fiss., Tetter, Sore Throat, Severe Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Rose Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.